THE

No. 85.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, *December* 9, 1746.

The following is an Account of a Pamphlet, printed in Holland, *and lately ſuppreſſed there at the* French *Agent's Requeſt; the Subject whereof is ſomewhat ſingular.*

THE Author pretends, that the *Engliſh*, by making an Attempt, and reviving their Old Dominions in *France*, would do a greater Service to their Allies, than even ſending 40,000 Men into *Flanders*. That upon the Extinction of the Rebellion in *Scotland*, they might well ſpare 000 Men for ſuch an Undertaking: That they want no ipping for ſuch an Enterprize, any more than in the Times the *Plantagenets*: That if their young Hero was ſet at the ad of the Army, and an Invitation made to the Subjects of *Engliſh* Crown to join them, on expreſs Promiſe of a full oyment of their Religion, without any Change in the E- ſhment of it; and of a full Freedom of their Fortunes and ons, to be enjoyed under a Parliament of the ſame Nature thoſe of *England*; it is not to be conceived how much preſſion ſuch a Declaration might make on the Inhabitants *Guienne* and *Normandy*, who are moſt miſerably oppreſſed, e *French* King ſqueezing out of this laſt Province near 2 Mil- n Sterling yearly, in time of War, not much leſs in time Peace: That if no Impreſſion was made on the Inhabitants, the Fear of it, the Apprehenſions from ſuch an Army, all *Engliſh*, and ſuch a Commander, would oblige the *ench* to ſend great Bodies of regular Troops into *Normandy* ator, and *Guienne*, as not knowing where the Storm might l.—That the *French* truſt their Ban and Ariban, as little as *Engliſh* do their Militia.—That however, as 6 or 700 Miles tent of Sea-Coaſt cannot be all-lined with regular Troops, at Militia is always on ſuch Occaſions raiſed, which is always nous to the Country, and creates a general Outcry and Diſ- faction, all Handicrafts being at a Stand; and the poor *nch* Nobleſſe ing who ſhall exceed one the other in Bra- y of Equip- Number of Attend for which they Sufferers after. y and ten time- to no ſeiz'd m, it might be the Charge of the Embarkation.——That the *Engliſh*, beſides, would keep their Money at home, maintain their Forces out of their own Produce at home, which would be more than an Equivalent for the Charge of the Embarkation.

Theſe are the Contents of that Brochure, *as they call it there, and which has ſo enraged the* French *Agent, as to leave no Stone unturn'd to have it call'd in and ſuppreſſed.*

P. S. The Author added, that if ſuch a Deſign was publicly declared and avowed beforehand, it could not be prejudicial to the Succeſs of it; as it would oblige the *French* to weaken their Armies in *Flanders*, and every where elſe, ſo much the ſooner, and begin the Diſtreſs of the threaten'd Provinces.

VENICE, September 10.

ALL the news which we receive from the ſtate of Genoa intimates the approaching end of the war in Italy, and that the king of Sardinia was preparing to carry it into the heart of France. The marquis de Mari, appointed by the ſenate of Genoa to go to Vienna, to beg the protection of the empreſs for the republic, has, 'tis ſaid, already paſs'd thro' this city in his way thither.

Vienna, Sept. 10. Letters from the general quarters of the marquis de Botta at Laguaſco, dated the 5th, adviſe, that there were four deputies with him, ſent from the ſenate of Genoa, to regulate contributions, and prevent, as much as poſſible, the entire ruin of their country: They have already agreed to pay proviſionally two millions of livres, half to the Imperial army, and the reſt to the king of Sardinia.

Vienna, Sept. 10. The republic of Venice is employing its good offices with this court, in favour of the ſtate of Genoa; whereupon the empreſs has, by her miniſter, ſignified to the former, that how much ſoever ſhe might be diſpoſed to treat that republic favourably, ſhe could only anſwer for herſelf; it was the buſineſs of its ſenate to appeaſe the reſentment of the king of Sardinia.

Francfort, Sept. 16. Letters have been received here from Geneva, with advice, that the famous [illegible] Theodore [illegible] into the iſland [illegible] had [illegible] ſuch meaſure [illegible] of the [illegible] ts, that they had taken Baſtia. The firſt column of the Bavarian troops which are going into the pay of the maritime powers, is expected tomorrow in our neighbourhood; and 'tis ſaid they will encamp for ſome time upon the heath of Bornheim.

Hague, Sept. 20. The reduction of the Town of Genoa is now confirm'd by all the letters from Paris, and ſeems to be a total conqueſt not only of the capital, into which count Brown is ſaid to have entered on the 8th inſtant, but of the whole territory of that republic, whoſe ſenate was preparing to ſend a ſolemn deputation, compoſed, according to ſome letters, of its doge, and ſix principal ſenators, to Vienna. The remains of the French and Spaniſh army are ſaid, by the ſaid Paris letters, to

to have gained Ventimiglia, and the infant Don Philip even Nice, in their retreat, or rather flight, towards the frontiers of France.

Paris, Sept. 19. The king return'd on Saturday from Choisy to Verſailles, and on the 17th his majeſty received the important news, that the Weſt-India fleet was ſafely arrived from Corunna at Rochelle, which occaſioned great joy. Our advices from Italy bring news enough, but none that is worth hearing. On the 5th inſtant a convention was ſigned between the republic of Genoa and the combin'd crowns. On the 8th, it is ſaid, the king of Sardinia made his public entry into that city; and we are told, the doge either has made, or will make, his ſubmiſſions to him in the moſt humble manner, and then ſet out with four of the principal ſenators, to make the like ſubmiſſions at Vienna; which, with the ceſſion of the marquiſate of Final, the fortreſs and dependencies of Savona, the town and diſtrict of Sarzena, and about eight millions of livres in ready money, will ſecure the republic from any further chaſtiſements. The infant Don Philip, and the duke of Modena, are both arrived at Antibes; the Spaniſh and French troops defiled very luckily by Savona, which immediately was block'd up by the Piedmonteſe on one ſide, and by the Engliſh fleet on the other. The prince of Conti is in greater credit than ever; he is to ſet out ſpeedily for Metz, and it is given out, will undertake ſome new expedition of great importance: Notwithſtanding all our loſſes in Italy, and that it is generally believed the Spaniards either have made or will make a ſeparate peace, our actions are at 196½.

From the French camp before Namur, Sept. 19.

On the 16th the garriſon made a ſally with 800 grenadiers, who at firſt created ſome confuſion, but were at laſt repulſed, tho' not without loſs. It was perceived that our new batteries incommoded the beſieged very much. The 17th we puſh'd our trenches within eight rods of Coclet. On the 18th we continued our bombardment with great fury and ſucceſs, and at the fall of night count Clermont gave orders for attacking the horn-work before the gate of St. Nicholas, by 12 companies of grenadiers, ſuſtained by the like detachment, who carried it ſword in hand, tho' with conſiderable loſs. On the 19th count Lowendahl ſummoned the commandant of fort Coclet, who was no longer in a condition to defend that place: About noon the beſieged hung out a white flag; the capitulation is juſt ſettled, the garriſon are to retire into the caſtle, and we have detached 20 battalions, and 35 ſquadrons, to join M. Saxe.

Heerdtrem Camp, Sept. 21. We are now ſo near the enemy, that yeſterday they fired about 50 cannon ſhot into our camp.

Hague, Sept. 26. The ſurrender of the town of Namur is confirmed, but we have not yet learned the particular articles of the capitulation. There is an account, that the French had loſt 15000 men in that town, with a conſiderable train of artillery, in order to [illegible] under marſhal Saxe immedi[illegible]

Vienna, Sept. 17. We have been inform'd, that beſides the articles of the capitulation of Genoa, which have been publiſhed, there are three ſeparate ones, whereby the Genoeſe engage, 1ſt. To pay the Imperial army in Italy all the arrears which are due to it. 2d. Immediately to remit eight millions to the empreſs, and ſix to the king of Sardinia. 3d. To deliver up the ſums which, by their confeſſion, have been found in Genoa, belonging to the French and Spaniards, and which were deſigned for the continuation of the war, which alſo amount to ſix millions.

From the French camp before the caſtle of Namur, Sept. 27.

On the 25th, at nine in the morning, one of our bombs fell into, and ſet fire to a powder magazine, by which great miſchief enſued; and about four o' clock in the afternoon another magazine was ſet on fire, which burnt fiercely. On the 26th we puſh'd our attack 1100 rod, with the loſs of 90 killed and wounded. This day we have advanced our works within eight rods of the palliſadoes of Fort William. We are employed in raiſing four new batteries of cannon and mortars, and hope to be ſoon maſters of the place, which has however already coſt us a great many men.

Maeſtricht, Sept. 24. Advices from the Allied army bring that on the 20th there happened a ſmart ſkirmiſh on its left wing, wherein the French, tho' ſuperior in number, were repulſed. On the 21ſt the picquets of the left again engaged with thoſe of the French, and made them retire. The ſame day the right wing of the Allies, and marſhal Saxe's left wing, cannonaded each other all the afternoon, the French making a continual fire with 50 pieces of cannon; however, without doing any harm. On the 22d there was on the left wing another ſharp and bloody action, between a body of about 3000 Dutch troops, commanded by prince Waldeck in perſon, and near 6000 French. Our troops were ſo well poſted, and cover'd by a riſing ground, that they could not be perceived by the enemy, who only ſeeing a little troop of Huſſars who appeared by way of decoy, detached 600 Oulans and ſome Gendarmes to take them; but the infantry coming out of their ambuſcade, charg'd the French in the rear, ſo that the Oulans, after having obſtinately defended themſelves for ſome time, and at length perceiving that the party was unequal, laid down their arms, as they ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war; but the reſt of the French troops coming up, and the fight recommencing, the Oulans took up their arms again, and fell afreſh upon our people, who did not at all expect it, and kill'd and wounded fifty men. They however paid dear for this piece of perfidy; for our troops having furiouſly attack'd them, made a terrible ſlaughter, ſo that out of 600 there remained but ſix alive. The ſoldiers took on this occaſion many horſes, a coach and ſix, ſeveral carriages, and 200 priſoners. Beſides a great number dead, which were left upon the field of battle, we found many wounded, which have been ſent to the neighbouring villages. The army of marſhal Saxe is intrenched up to the chin, and ſhews no deſire of coming to a battle.

Hague, October 4. This morning major Pabſt brought an account of the ſurrender of the caſtle of Namur. The garriſon, it ſeems, ſtood two aſſaults, but were at laſt obliged to capitulate on Friday the 30th, at ſix in the evening, and have ſurrendered priſoners of war.

LONDON, Auguſt 26.

An Order is iſſued out, for the third Battalion of the firſt Regiment of Foot Guards, and the ſecond Battalion of the ſecond Regiment, making in all upwards of 1800 Men, to go to Flanders; they are to embark ſome Day next Week.

We hear the Royal Regiment of Welch Fuſileers and ſeveral marching Regiments, have received the ſame Orders.

Extract of a Letter from Carliſle, Auguſt 21.

"There are in [illegible] Rebel Priſoners, and it is agreed that every [illegible] of the Common Men ſhall take his Trial; and the [illegible] to be tranſported. Which is to be decided by Lot; the Chiefs and Officers are not [illegible] all to take their [illegible] The Grand Jury [illegible] againſt the [illegible] priſoners, in which Number [illegible] killed Col. [illegible] is ſaid he was [illegible] Soldier, who has ſworn poſitively [illegible] him, and [illegible] in 5 Yards of him, [illegible] be committed to the [illegible]

Whitehall, Auguſt 23. [illegible] the King has been [illegible] to conſtitute the Right Hon. [illegible] Lieutenant General of his Majeſty's [illegible]

Chief of His Majesty's Forces in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, September 5.

Count Rosemberg, who is set out for Lisbon to aid the British Minister at the court of Portugal in the negotiations for a peace between Spain and Great-Britain, will, in order to see what turn affairs may take, stay some time at London; from thence Mr. Keene is, at length, set out for Lisbon, having only deferr'd his departure till assurances were given of the good intentions of the courts of Lisbon and Madrid. It's now certain, that the Marquis Tabarnega, who some time since went from London on a very important errand, is arrived at Buenos Ayres, where he was very graciously received by his Catholick Majesty; and that Count Fuentes, whom his Portuguese majesty sent to the King of Spain, is charg'd, in the first place, to propose a strict treaty of alliance between the two crowns of Spain and Portugal, that may put an end to all subjects of contention between the two courts; and, secondly, to offer the mediation of the King of Portugal for re establishing peace between their Catholick and Britannick Majesty's; the preliminaries whereof are said to be. 1. A suspension of arms by sea and land, till an entire conclusion of a peace be effected. 2. That the commerce and navigation in the East and West-Indies, shall be established upon the same footing that it was in the reign of his Catholick Majesty Charles the second. 3. That the King of Spain shall solemnly renounce for ever all Right and Title to Gibraltar and Port Mahon. 4. That his Catholick Majesty shall abandon the project of forming in Italy an establishment for Don Philip, but shall give his Royal Highness some considerable employment in Spain, and the rights of that prince, if he has any, shall be examined into and adjusted, in a future congress. 5. That Don Carlos shall be maintained in the possession of the throne of the Two Sicilies, upon his renouncing all pretensions whatsoever upon the possessions of the court of Vienna. 6. That there shall be a perpetual defensive alliance between their Catholick and Britannick Majesties, for guaranteeing their respective dominions, and even an offensive one, in case that either of them should be attack'd by any power whatsoever. These articles have been sent to the court of Lisbon, in order to be the basis of a treaty, which will probably soon be concluded.

September 13. Yesterday his Excellency Count Czernickow, Ambassador from the Court of Russia, who lately arriv'd here, visited on his Majesty at Kensington, and had his first private audience. His Excellency has only taken his Apartments for a Month; and therefore 'tis suppos'd he is come over upon some particular Affairs from that Court.

Letters from Leghorn say, that an English Privateer had run a Genoese Ship on shore on the Coast of the Island of Corsica, that had 20,000 Sequins on board, for paying the Garrisons of the Republick in that Island.

[redacted] 8. Henry Grenville, Esq; is appointed Governor of Barbadoes, in the Room of Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart. who is recall'd.

Capt. Colby, who fought his Majesty's sloop the Albany, four Hours before he struck to the [redacted] is now in Town on his Parole; and, we hear, soliciting for a Court-martial to enquire into his Conduct on that Occasion.

Among other Regulations made by the new King of Spain, is a Decree, annulling all the Reversions of Places, in the French Manner, were granted by Philip V. and those only, who [redacted] found to have the necessary Merit shall enjoy the Benefit of their Grants, in Preference to other Candidates.

We hear from last Night there were Letters from Plymouth, giving an Account that Admiral Lestock was sail'd from thence, with all the Men of War and Transports under his Command.

Amongst the French and Spanish Prisoners taken during this last Campaign in Italy, it is remarkable that there are 1200 Officers, many of them of Distinction.

Whitehall, Sept. 16. The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint John Bradstreet, Esq; to be Lieutenant Governor of St. John's in Newfoundland.

Edinburgh, Sept. 16. By Letters from Carlisle of the 13th we are told, that Charles Douglas, who takes the Title of Lord Mordington, will be sent to London and try'd as a Peer.

Carlisle, Sept. 15. John M'Naughton (who kill'd the brave Col. Gardner) is found Guilty

London, Sept. 23. His Majesty has been pleased to grant the Dignity of a Baronet to William Gooch, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia.

The Trial of Admiral Matthews on board the Prince of Orange at Deptford, being finish'd on Thursday last, the Report will be made to his Majesty towards the End of next Week.

London, Sept. 27. Yesterday died at his House at Mile end, Nicholas Haddock, Esq; Member of Parliament for the City of Rochester. In 1735 he was appointed Rear Admiral of the Red Squadron, and had a Fleet under his command in the Mediterranean some Time, soon after which he was made Vice-Admiral of the Blue, but had liv'd retir'd for some Time past.

They write from Geneva of the 21st Instant, N. S. that they have certain Advices from the Army in Italy, that the Austrian Generals have already formed a Plan for invading Dauphiny and Provence with all their Forces; and that the Execution of it depended only on the Decision of this single Question, Whether the King of Sardinia should concur therein as a Principal or an Auxiliary?

Late last Night a Lisbon Mail arrived at the General Post-Office, in thirteen Days Passage, by which there is Advice, that Benjamin Keene, Esq; his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Lisbon, arrived there on the 3d Instant, in perfect Health: and that the Prince Frederick Packet Boat got there at the same Time in seven Days from Falmouth.

The Fox Man of War, capt. Combes, of Bristol, is taken by four French Men of War, and carried into Rochelle.

ANNAPOLIS.

We hear that Mr. *John Kimber*, Mate of Capt. *Martin*, and another Man, were lately drowned in *Chester* River.

The second Mate of the *Philip and Peter*, lying in *Patapsco*, fell into the River, and was drowned: A Negro Fellow, a Carpenter, fell from the same Ship, with a Pitch-pot in his Hand, and was never seen to rise.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, *Entered*,

Sloop Batchellor, William [redacted]m, Virginia;
Sloop Unity, S[redacted] Dan[redacted]om Boston.

Cleared for Departure,

Ship Lydia, William Tiffin, for London;
Ship Fisher, Philip Baker, for London;
Ship Matilda, John Gunston, for London.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

December 8, 1746.

ANY Person or Persons, willing to undertake the Building of a Brick Chapel of Ease, in the Parish of *Christ-Church* in *Calvert* County, may apply to the Vestry thereof, who will attend at the Church of the said Parish the first Tuesday in every Month, for that Purpose. Signed *per* Order,

JOHN GRAY, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ferry from *Broad Creek* on *Kent Island* to *Annapolis*, lately kept by *Robert Wilson*, deceased, is still kept by his Widow, the Subscriber; where all Persons may depend on due Attendance, good Boats and skilful Hands. ELIZABETH WILSON.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,
On Wednesday the 17th Instant,

SEVERAL choice Country-born Slaves, one of them being a Blacksmith, the others House-Negroes; a very good Billiard-Table, made in *England*, and reckon'd to be as true as any ever in the Country; an extraordinary Eight-Day Clock; and a Number of good Feather Beds and Furniture; late belonging to Mr. *Edward Rumney*. They will be sold for Sterling or Currency. The Sale will begin precisely at Noon, at the House of WILLIAM ROBERTS.

ALMANACKS for the Year of our Lord 1747, to be Sold by the Printer hereof.

To the Jesuits established in Maryland, and Pennsylvania;

Learned Sirs,

IMagining myself principally concern'd in the applauded answer to my Protest against Popery, that has been handed about by some of you in these parts, I have used all means in my power to procure one; in order for which, I applied to the gentleman on whom it is fathered, but he having in a very handsome manner disown'd it, I presume I may be excused, for making this my public request, that some one of you would vouchsafe to transmit me one of the Books, that I may rejoin to any sophistical fallacies, or sarcastical falshoods (those usual tropes of *St. Omer*) that I hear this smart performance (as your Friends call it) abounds with; assuring you, that any assertions of mine, that truly demonstrates it to be erroneous, shall readily be recanted. Your compliance with my request, will confer a great favour on,

Learned Gentlemen,

Bohemia, Sept. 15. 1746. Your humble servant, H. JONES.

RUN away from the Subscribers, in *Fairfax* County, *Virginia*, a Convict Servant Man, named *William Duncanson*, aged about 22 Years, is about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, with a remarkable Scar in his Forehead; had on when he went away a Blue Jacket, and a Strip'd Ditto. He took with him a Convict Servant Woman, named *Jane Williams*, aged about 25 Years, middle siz'd; had on when she went away a Strip'd Stuff Gown, pretty much worn, and other Apparel unknown. Whoever apprehends the said Servants, and brings them home, shall have two Pistoles, besides what the Law allows, paid by HUGH WALLACE,
HUGH WEST.

THE Subscriber being [illegible] Tanner, from *Kendall* in *England*, who professes Tanning and making Sole Leather, as good as in *England*; and having the Tan-Yard with all other Conveniencies, which formerly belonged to Mr. *Richard Tootell* in *Annapolis*, gives this public Notice to all Persons having any Hides to sell, or to be tann'd, that they may have the usual Prices given, or their Leather done at reasonable Rates; the Sole Leather delivered in twelve, and the Upper Leather in nine Months, from the Time the said Hides are put into the Tan-Yard. And for the better carrying on that Business, there will be a sufficient Currier provided in that Time by ROBERT SWAN.

N. B. Any Persons may have Skins dress'd in the Hair.

RUN away from *Sassafras* River, on the 9th of *Nov.* last, a lusty Negro Man, named *Prince*, about 25 Years old, full-faced, and pitted with the Small-Pox, and speaks *English*. He had on when he went away, a home-spun Kersey Jacket, a blue Waistcoat under it, an Osnabrigs Shirt (or Frock), Trowsers, new Shoes, and old Yarn Stockings: He pretends to have a Certificate for his Freedom, which it is supposed he had from one of the Sailors on board the Vessel he run from.

Whoever takes up the said Negro, and brings him to the Printer at *Annapolis*, or to the Subscriber at *Sassafras*, shall have four Pistoles Reward, and necessary Charges, paid by SAMUEL ALLEN.

N. B. It is probable he is in *Baltimore*, or some other part of the Western Shore, as he went away in a Canoe.

November, 1746.

NOtice is hereby given, that *Robert Sutcliffe* of *London* Merchant, being come over, in Order to settle his affairs in this Province, and to discharge all the just Demands of him; Desires all those that are indebted to him, to come and pay their respective Ballances to him, at the House of *Phil. Thomas*, Esq; ROBERT SUTCLIFFE.

ALL Persons who have open Accounts with the Subscriber, of a Year's standing, or more, are desired to pay off their respective Ballances; which will prevent Trouble and Expence to themselves, and oblige *Their humble Servant*. WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. Very good Chocolate, Coffee, Raisins, &c. to be Sold by said *Reynolds*, at his House in *Annapolis*.

Likewise very good Window Glass, 6 Inches by 4.

Just Imported from London, *in the Ship* Philip and Peter,

AND to be Sold by the Subscriber in *Annapolis*, for Ready Money or Bills of Exchange, by Wholesale or Retale, a choice Collection of *European* and *East-India* Goods, consisting of Woollen of all Sorts; *Scotch*, *Irish*, and other Linnens; double and single Checks, Osnabrigs, Rolls, Crocus, &c. A quantity of Gun Powder, Glass, Window Lead, choice Salad Oyl; also good Raisins at 16*d.* per Pound: Also good Bohea Tea, at 16*s.* per Pound. JAMES RICHARD.

ALL Persons indebted to Mrs. *Rachel Bailey* of *Baltimore* County, Widow, either by Bill, Bond, Note of Hand or Book-debt, are hereby requested immediately to pay the same, or give good Security; otherwise they may depend to be dealt with as the Law directs. The Subscriber is appointed by the said Widow *Bailey* to Act for her; and may be met with at any Time at his House near *Patapsco* Ferry. CHARLES CROXALL.

JUST IMPORTED [illegible] *and to be Sold by* William Goldsmith *at his House near* Annapolis,

CHOICE *Barbadoes* and *New-England* Rum, Muscovado Sugar, Molasses, Liver Oyl, Rice, Iron Pots, and Maple Desks, very [illegible] for Bills of Exchange, or Current Money.

Baltimore-Town, Octob. [illegible] 1746.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber in Stock [illegible] are desired immediately to come and Discharge [illegible] otherwise they may expect to be [illegible] as the Law directs. WILLIAM [illegible]

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-Master, at his Printing-Office in *Charles-Street*; where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.